

tempt, and no title shall be deemed to have passed to him; and he may be required to surrender to the court, on its order, the property, money, or choses in action, of which he has become possessed; but if the purchaser, taker or assignee, be innocent of contempt, his title, if otherwise good, shall be protected; and the court shall take proof of the value of such property, money, or choses in action, disposed of, or assigned; and the fine in all cases provided for in this section shall remain to the credit of the cause in which the injunction issued, and in the event of final judgment in favor of the party injured, so much thereof as the court may adjudge shall go to him, and the remainder go as other fines do; and the court may imprison for non-compliance with their order to pay such fine, and may issue execution, in the name of the State, for its collection.

1904, art. 16, sec. 76. 1888, art. 16, sec. 65. 1860, art. 16, sec. 53. 1785, ch. 72, sec. 28. 1876, ch. 224.

**80.** If any person under attachment for violating an injunction shall establish his innocence of the charge, he shall be discharged with his costs, which shall be paid by the party complaining.

*Ibid.* sec. 77. 1888, art. 16, sec. 66. 1860, art. 16, sec. 54. 1793, ch. 75, sec. 3.

**81.** Whenever an application shall be made by an executor or administrator for an injunction to stay proceedings at law, the court may, in its discretion, prescribe the penalty of a bond, which shall be executed to the plaintiff at law, with security approved by the court, before the injunction shall be granted, and the condition of such bond shall be to perform such order or decree as the court shall finally pass in the cause on the hearing of both parties; and whenever an injunction is obtained by an executor or administrator, on filing a bill and executing a bond as aforesaid, the court shall have full power and discretion to decree against such executor or administrator, as equity and good conscience shall seem to require.

Cited but not construed in *Russell v. Farley*, 105 U. S. 433.

*Ibid.* sec. 78. 1888, art. 16, sec. 67. 1860, art. 16, sec. 55. 1799, ch. 79, sec. 10.

**82.** In all cases where a sheriff, or other officer, is prevented by an injunction from selling personal property taken in execution, he shall deliver back the property taken in execution to the party from whom it was taken, and shall not be answerable to the plaintiff at law on account of the same.

This section has no application where the sale has been consummated before the injunction issued. *Dall v. Traverse*, 8 Gill, 45.

This section is limited to personal property. This section does not impair the sheriff's right to poundage fees. *Cape Sable Company's Case*, 3 Bl. 637.

The acts of Maryland regulating injunction and other chancery proceedings are of no force in relation to the courts of the United States. *Boyle v. Zacharie*, 6 Pet. 648.

Cited but not construed in *Coombs v. Jordan*, 3 Bl. 325.